Smith's Report

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Friend:

The dog-days of August are upon us, the temperatures here in the San Joaquin Valley average 95 to 105 degrees, while the snow that we can still see on the crests of the Sierra Nevada is pouring down into the ten-foot-wide canals that bisect the city. One canal lies right behind our backyard fence and in the night I can hear its water moving swiftly, deeper into the central valley.

Six years ago when we first arrived in Visalia I used one corner of the "family" room as office space. A couple years ago I moved everything out to the garage where I had more room. There's no heat or air in the garage but for some inexplicable reason I half-enjoyed working in 30 degree and a few times even colder temperatures in the winter and 90 and 100+ in the summer (today it's 99 degrees but the weather woman says by the weekend it's going to heat up). When it was cold I'd warm my feet with an electric heater and I bought a kind of "personal" air conditioner to use to blow directly on us when it got hot. Magaly didn't think it was as much fun as I did but she put up with it. Then one 30-degree morning this past February I realized I didn't want to work in that cold. The bloom was off the rose. By the time June rolled around I didn't want to work in the heat either.

So here I am, back in the family room again. This time I'm using more than a corner; I've eaten up half the room. I've set up a very efficient working space. All the equipment is hooked up again, the computer, the monitor, the printer, telephones, fax machine and the copier. A ceiling fan is directly over my head, our neurotic dog Katy is lying at my side, the refrigerator is close to hand, not that I need it everything considered, and it's all systems go.

I should mention that while this issue of SR has ten pages, I don't expect to make it a tradition. I'll soon have a interesting place to publish the excess of materials I receive -- explanation to follow.

THE CAMPUS PROJECT. The Campus Project has been a tremendous success over the past five years. I've run essay/advertisements in more than 70 student newspapers, many at some of the most prestigious universities in America. There have been hundreds of editorials and print stories about the project in both student and metropolitan papers, a stream of radio and TV interviews, and no doubt tens of thousands of man hours of private discussions and debate over the issues raised in the ads. (If you're new and have not read the texts of the two ads, drop me a s.a.s.e. and I'll send them to you, together with a full list of the campuses where the ads have run.)

Nevertheless, the Project failed to create a debate on campus or in the press over the substance of revisionist theory, and it did not succeed in promoting a real debate on the intellectual freedom issues raised by either the publication or, alternatively, suppression of the ads. Energetic and purposeful individuals associated with the Holocaust Lobby, while they could not prevent students from running CODOH ads, were largely successful in intimidating college faculties and administrations, who again and again turned on the students who had acted on their idealism in running the ads and in many cases defended their running them.

If I want to accomplish in the future what I have so far failed to accomplish, I have to leave behind what on its face has not worked or has not worked well enough. I have to organize and direct the project in new ways that will increase its chances for full success. The purpose of the Campus Project isn't to raise hell on campus, no matter how diverting that might be. The purpose of the Project is to create an open debate on the gas chamber controversy.

Mainline Anticensorship Organizations. The primary reason I have been unable to create an environment in the press or on campus for debate is that no mainline anticensorship organization has been willing to commit itself on the side of intellectual freedom with regard to

the Holocaust controversy. These organizations typically do not concern themselves with censorship issues that are not related to libraries. These very important organizations broadly support the "Library Bill of Rights," first adopted by the American Library Association Council in 1948. which describes an editorial perspective that is very positive for revisionism:

"Materials should not be excluded because of the origin, background, or views of those contributing to their creation. . . . Materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval. . . Libraries should challenge censorship in the fulfillment of their responsibility to provide information and enlightenment. . . . Libraries should cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgment of free expression and free access to ideas."

I know. There's many a slip twixt the ideal and real life. Nevertheless, I'm going to go with the librarians for two reasons.

First, I'm going to guess that it is much easier for a library to shelve revisionist materials than it is for newspapers to publish them because many libraries are already doing it without fuss. Secondly, I'm going to go with libraries which are located on campuses funded by the state because the research library on a state-funded campus is almost certainly state funded and the removal of revisionist materials from a state funded library because of the views they espouse would be seen by mainline anticensorship organizations as -- censorship.

Where are these "mainline" anticensorship organizations which serve as guardians for our intellectual freedom? They're plugged into the National Coalition Against Censorship, which serves as an umbrella for more than 40 mainline organizations pledged to struggle against censorship. Among the 40 are the American Association of University Professors, American Booksellers Foundation for Free Expression, the ACLU, American Jewish Congress, American Library Association, American Society of Journalists and Authors, Institute for First Amendment Studies, National Education Association, PEN American Center, People for the American Way, Student Press Law Center and The Newspaper Guild.

On campus, Libraries are more stable guardians of free expression than are the newspapers. The concept that is elaborating in my imagination is that I am going to go through college libraries to reach student newspapers from a new angle, one that will place CODOH and the Campus Project within the embrace of solid campus institutions -- libraries..

The Internet along with college libraries and anticensorship organizations, has come to play a central role in how I see the Campus Project unfolding. I logged on to Internet about this time last year and spent a few weeks posting on the news group alt.revisionism. Other revisionists were already posting there. It was and remains the only open forum for revisionism I have ever found. Real issues were discussed. We could post what we wanted, the other side could post what it wanted in response. I couldn't have asked for anything more?

The exterminationts who responded to revisionist postings were bright, some were highly educated, some were knowledgeable about the issues from an exterminationist perspective, but their posts included so many angry denunciations, so much personal vilification, slander, crazy accusations and such an obvious need to destroy the reputation of anyone who expressed doubt about what they believed, that it took only a few weeks I was getting tired of it.

It was an unending shouting match. Some criticisms I received were valid. I found out stuff I hadn't known before. But it was possible to provoke ten, even twenty pages of responses to a post that might be only one or two paragraphs. I didn't have the time. The postings created so much text I had no practical way to deal with it. I stopped posting, and after awhile I canceled my subscriptions to Delphi and America On Line. There had to be some other way to do it.

World Wide Web (WWW or, simply, the Web) is a "place" on the Internet where individuals and organizations can set up permanent electronic information sites. Those who set up the site control it and manage it to their own satisfaction and benefit. Not just anyone can jump in and start throwing bombs around. It's like a magazine in that way. Those who publish the magazine decide what goes in it and what doesn't.

While a magazine can be sent anywhere in the world to anyone who asks for it, the Web site remains in one place and all those all over the world who have computers and are "on-line" can reach any Web site anywhere in the world by tapping a few numbers and letters on their keyboard. The number of computers that have access to the Internet and the Web is known to be in the several millions and may be as many as twenty or more millions. Presently, literally, there is no end in sight to its growth. Being on Internet is like having touch-tone access to the computer-literate world. We're talking major outreach here.

When you key up a Web site on your screen, you find a "home page," or title page. It's rather analogous to the cover of a magazine. It informs the browser he has found the information source he's looking for. It resembles browsing the news racks at a book or drugstore. When you scroll past the home page you'll find the menu, or "contents" of the site, much like you do in a magazine. And like a magazine, the contents are what the editor and publisher put there, not what someone tossed in the pot to confuse the issue or slander the editor. And then there is the fact that you can use your Web site to offer materials for sale.

All of a sudden it's a different ball game.

The Internet on Campus. Every communications department and every student newspaper at every major university in America and at many mid-sized ones as well is hooked up to the Internet. Most student journalists are computer literate, to one degree or another, many have their own computers, and of those a good percentage access Internet. The Internet is the classiest intellectual fad to come along on campus since Zen, some 40 years ago.

Intellectual freedom is all the rage on Internet. Kids see the "Net" as a marvelous stew of freedom, power, imagination, innocence and danger. That's what it is. It's just the place for someone like me. No guns, no bombs, no censorship, no fascists in charge of the debate, no prisons, no fines, no stalinist control of the information flow. But it's a dead wrong place for the Deborah Lipstadts and the lobby she represents. They can't control it. No place is good for professors who need to control the debate rather than take part in it.

The Challenge is Two-Fold: to provide an electronic informational and publishing site that will interest student journalists, and at the same time one which will interest a broad national and international audience as well. To do that, the site has to be promoted. And therein lies the challenge and the opportunity.

The challenge is represented by the fact that the number of sites on the Web is growing at such a phenomenal rate that many of them are lost from the get-go and a majority of the others will find a difficult time drawing readers. The opportunity is that CODOH deals with a "hot" subject, already has name recognition in the national media, on college campuses nationwide, and in the back rooms of one of the most influential lobbies in the Western world. -- the Holocaust Lobby. Which in turn, ironically, has tremendous influence with media and the professoriat. That is our field of battle, as it were. It's the best field for them, but it's the best one for CODOH too.

Setting Up the Project: While the picture isn't completely clear, and while I'm certain I'll run into plenty of stumbling blocks along the way, here is the outline of what I have in mind for the Campus Project in the coming months:.

1) By the time you have this in your hand I will have set up my access to the Internet and will be working to set up a permanent Web site, create a "home page" and lay out the first version of the "main menu" as the jargon has it -- that is, the contents.

2) The first department will be an editor's page, while the second will be a place to offer videotapes for sale, headed by "David Cole Interviews Dr. Franciszek Piper."

3) Other departments will be added one by one: examples might include:

- critiques of the responses of specific universities to the CODOH ads at Georgetown, Miami, Brandeis, Stanford, Michigan etc.
- monitoring the print press and the Internet itself and recording the world-wide attempts to suppress and censor revisionist scholarship
- publish reviews of relevant publications, books and periodicals both
- publish revisionist papers, or papers examining revisionist writings
- publish interviews with revisionists, or with others interested in revisionism
- support an exchange of views among revisionists, and among revisionists and exterminationists
- a question and answer column in which specific questions about revisionist research can be answered by revisionist researchers and so on. These are simply the first ideas that have come to me. If you have your own ideas, I'm all ears.

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Getting Help I don't intend to even attempt to try to carry out this project by myself. Many revisionists are computer literate and I will consult with them and ask for their help. I see each "department" having its own editor, while I will function as "managing" editor. Each editor will be able to gather his own researchers, kick off his own projects, handle the work in whatever way is most productive for him.

Promoting the Site CODOH will soon have a Web site on the Internet and the attention of those who do not want to see it there. At first it won't necessarily have more than a handful of readers. While millions of individuals will be able to access the site, at first no one will know it's there. So the first order of business once we're established is to get the word out that we exist and where we can be found. I believe I can get a lot of help with this.

Student Newspapers. I'll inform college newspaper editors that CODOH is on Internet and has its own Web site and inform them how to reach it and why they should. Student editors will be able to monitor how revisionist research is suppressed and even censored on college campuses, in the mainline press and outright censored in many European countries. I will load the site with a solid revisionist papers and articles and ask student editors to explain to each other why such material should be suppressed.

The mere existence of CODOH on the Internet will create media. That will in turn create an audience of individuals which will be able to monitor the CODOH site privately on an on-going basis. Again, not a matter of reading a text on one page of a student newspaper, having it savaged by the local politicos, and then having it gone. Every week there will be new materials posted on our Web site. People will be able to return to it again and again -- and again -- from all over the world!

An Editorial Writer's Group. Student editors will be kept informed as to the progress of the project. We will work to monitor the student press. When stories appear about the project, or about the video, we'll reproduce them on the Web. All student editors that way will have access to what the few write on this subject.

There are a number of revisionists who are good writers but have no proper place to publish. I'll solicit opinion pieces from them, to deal with The Project, and we'll find a way to distribute them to student and metropolitan newspapers. This is a project I have talked about off and on for years but never had a way to implement it without so much labor on my part that I always ended by letting it slide. Once on the Internet I will be able to find help with it.

Ads In Campus Newspapers For the time being, with certain exceptions, this part of the Campus Project will lie fallow. I no longer have the funds for it. Those of you who have offered to pay for running the Museum Ad at campuses you have a special interest in, and which I have failed to follow up on for one indefensible reason or another -- please try me again toward the end of September. I would like to try to run them -- despite my poor response in the past.

We've done the ads. The editorial community on campus expects CODOH to approach it with paid advertisements. Why do what they expect? The other side has geared up over the last five years and has put in place numerous tools to suppress precisely what we have done before. Like most old generals, they're geared up to fight the last war. The last war was solely a print war. This new campaign, without negating any other available mediums, is electronic. The world is our oyster. We can go anywhere we wish. We're in the driver's seat this time. The one thing to keep in mind when we move is to get to the objective, as Jeb Stuart I think once said, furstest with the mostest.

It's been suggested I run small classified ads in certain campus papers announcing access to the CODOH Web site. While at first I had doubts, the costs can add up quickly for even a ten-word ad, and the ad has to be run regularly or it won't be effective, I'm beginning to change my mind. It might well be worth the while to run the ad once a week in half a dozen of the absolutely top campus papers. If that were done, access to CODOH's Web site would be e-mailed from one editor's desk and one computer to another throughout the university system.

A Powerful and Dangerous Videotape That's how Holocaust Historian Yehuda Bower described the one-hour video, "David Cole Interviews Franciszek Piper." I'm going to donate it to our top 250 state funded university and college libraries. Ten copies of the tape are shelved at the Yad Vashem library in Jerusalem. No reason why American libraries should not shelve it. I'll announce the donation to the world on Internet. I'll announce it to the newspaper editors at the 250 campuses where I make the donation. We'll monitor the reaction on CODOH's Web site. Editors, censors, mainline journalists and interested lay persons will be able to follow the story. And it *will* be a story!

Tying It All Together This isn't a series of separate projects. It's only one -- the Campus Project metastasizing in orderly elaboration. I have a lot of experience with media now, and mucho experience with The Lobby. CODOH and I both have name-recognition with the student press, with university faculty and

administration, with campus journalism and communications departments. In mainline media I have substantial name recognition with radio, TV and the print press. I'm not starting at the starting line again, I'm half way down the field.

So -- I put CODOH on Internet, create an irresistible Web site, inform the student press and the rest of the world where we are, begin working on the stories I mentioned above, donate the Cole/Piper Video to 250 government funded university and college libraries, inform the student press and the world of what we have done, report on which libraries have received our donation, monitor the reaction, publish revisionist materials, critique orthodox ones and generally raise hell on campus, in the media and on the Net.

(It should be noted here that anyone will be able to download and print out on paper all the relevant materials published on the CODOH Web site.)

Break His Bones. I haven't forgotten my book. After the first of the year I will have finished *Break His Bones* and published it. And I'll start the process all over again, donating copies of the book to the top university and college libraries and following up on the donation in a way that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for the professors and the media to ignore it. By that time I will have learned a great deal about the project that I will have learned from the original video promotion. Nothing will have gone to waste.

When Does All This Begin To Happen? These aren't plans that are being developed for some time in the future. They're going down right now. By the time you have this issue of SR to hand I will be on-line and setting up the Web site.

MARK WEBER, director of the Institute of Historical Review, met Michael Shermer of Occidental College and Skeptic magazine, to debate "Who's Really Pushing 'Pseudo-History'" at the Countryside Inn in Costa Mesa on Saturday afternoon, 22 July. Greg Raven emceed the affair and I said a few words. Raven handled business very well, but I feel impelled to say that my own performance was weak and disorganized. Don't know why it was, but there you are.

It wasn't a formal debate between Weber and Shermer, but an "exchange." Weber spoke for 30 minutes, Shermer for 30, Weber for 20, Shermer for 20, and that was followed by a Q & A session. Weber gave an introductory overview of revisionism, then Shermer told us why he believes the genocide story, which is: that in spite of a number of holes in the story, many of which revisionists emphasize, it can be shown that too many high-ranking Germans talked about getting rid of the Jews, too many Jewish communities and populations disappeared, and too many Jews are known to have been murdered to not believe that genocide took place. Shermer quoted from Hitler, Himmler, Goebbels, Frank and others to make his point about a "consiliance of evidence" proving the genocide. It disturbed me yet again listening to how top Nazis talked about Jews, the coarseness and brutality of their language and thinking. It was damning.

In his response Weber noted that there is a consiliance of evidence demonstrating that thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of Jews were "gassed" at Dachau yet everyone agrees it didn't happen. With that one example he blew Shermer's 30 minute spiel out of the water. Weber then continued strongly about how neither Shermer nor his establishment associates will actually criticize revisionist theory directly.

Shermer, for his part, didn't appear to be well prepared for his 20 minutes session, where he appeared weak. Weber dominated the Q & A as once again Shermer didn't really appear to be prepared.

Shermer mentioned several times that during a recent tour of the camps he had gotten video tape that contradicted much of what David Cole uses in his own work, videotape that would suggest that homicidal gas chambers did exist at Auschwitz and other camps. Yet, when it was time to do so, he changed his mind, saying he was not yet ready to show his footage publicly.

I don't know what Shermer hoped to accomplish by his appearance before an audience of revisionists. Compared to Weber, he appeared weak. That being so, his professional colleagues will not be happy with him helping to "legitimize" the IHR while losing a debate at the same time. He's already on the outs with Deborah Lipstadt and her gang.

I find Shermer to be an appealing and decent fellow. I fear the worst for him professionally and

as a publisher. I think he gives the appearance of being in over his head because he does not have his intellectual priorities laid out. He has found a subject about which, for reasons I don't understand though I am not without a theory, he is unable to maintain what he believes is his natural propensity for skepticism.

POETIC JUSTICE. ***Bernard Lewis, Professor of Oriental studies at Princeton University, has been nailed by a French court for denying the "genocide" of -- the Armenians.***

(*Chicago Tribune*, 22 June 95)

France fines Briton for genocide denial

PARIS—A court Wednesday found British historian Bernard Lewis guilty of violating French law for having denied that Armenians were victims of genocide in Ottoman Turkey early in this century. Lewis, a professor of Oriental studies at Princeton University, was ordered to pay $2,062 to the Forum of French Armenian Associations, assessed symbolic damages of 1 franc (20 cents) and all court costs. Lewis also was ordered to publish the court ruling in the daily Le Monde and warned that he risked further judicial action if he repeats his denial on French soil. The forum went to court in December, accusing Lewis, a leading Western scholar of Turkey, of defamation by denying in a 1993 newspaper interview that up to 1.5 million Armenians were exterminated in 1915-23. Turkey repeatedly has denied genocide charges. **W512**

FROM TRIBUNE WIRES

Chicago Tribune Online
INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2, SECTION 1
The number after an item refers to the complete story available on Chicago Online.

Last May when Professor Arthur Butz, author of *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, was to give a "fireside" talk to Northwestern University students, Lewis happened to be on campus to speak on "Traditional Methods of Propaganda in the Middle East." In a 10 May article in *The Daily Northwestern* it is reported that Professor Lewis opposed Butz's fireside. Butz's talk was canceled at the last minute while that of Lewis went off as scheduled.

So it warms the heart to imagine Professor Lewis in a Paris court being lectured by Armenian lawyers and a French judge on the sins of rewriting history. Did the trials of French revisionist Robert Faurisson prick at the conscience of the Princeton professor? How about his little run in with Professor Butz at Northwestern? I do not believe that even Princeton historians are unable to note the irony is such a turn of events.

REVISIONIST AIRWAVES. ***Ernst Zuendel is doing it on radio, TV, the Internet and by toll-free telephone. If you find he's making naughty comments, don't worry. He's being thoroughly monitored.***

Freedom Radio: KXEL, Waterloo, IA. 1540 AM. Monday through Thursday, 10pm Central Time.

Satellite TV At these Co-Ordinates:
Galaxy C-4 -- Transponder 11 (C-Band)
Downlink Frequency: 3920
Satellite Location: 99 Degrees, W. Longitude
Sundays 9:30 PM, Eastern Standard Time.

On the Internet: Zuendel Website:
http://www.kaiwan.com/~greg.ihr/Zundel

Toll Free Telephone: I-800.960.9554.

NEW FRENCH PUBLICATION. *l'Autre Histoire* is a professionally produced periodical which treats with a number of revisionist issues. It's edited by Tristan Mordrel. I don't read French but I'm going to take a chance on this one and suggest that if you read French you should send Mordrel $5 and ask for a sample issue. He apparently produces occasional newsletters as well. I have one 4-pager to hand titled *LES NOUVELLES DU FRONT* that discusses in some detail the Faurisson/Pressac courtroom encounter in May. Contact: Tristan Mordrel, BP 3 35134 Coesmes, France.

WILLIS CARTO AND THE PROBLEMS: Michele Vadon, attorney representing the city of Costa Mesa and its police department, is quoted in the *Los Angeles Times*, June 16, 1995:

". . . [Carto] seems to think the best defense is a strong offense: file a civil rights suit, challenge the

warrant [to search his house], sue everyone and maybe they'll go away.. . . But we're not going to go away. There is no doubt. The documents are very clear. . . Carto took the money."

Egad!

I receive requests for more substantial background on the Carto/IHR affair than I can report on here. If you want additional background, particularly from IHR's perspective, write them at PO Box 2739, Newport Beach CA 92659, or ring their offices at 714.631.1490.

ME AND MY MEMORY. I seldom make an effort to try to remember what I read. I allow memory to take care of itself. My experience is that with me memory is pretty good at recalling certain kinds of daily events, but it doesn't have all that much interest in remembering what others write. As it is, without my asking it to, memory has filled the head with an enormous amount of useless and boring information that appears to me to be unnecessary for true happiness or even the maintenance of sanity. If I can pedal my kid's bike downtown to the Mainstreet Diner and Bar and back again, and if something happens along the way that moves me and I can remember it for the length of time it takes me to remove the scratch pad and red pen from my shirt pocket to make a note of it, then I'm just about as happy and as sane as I'm going to get.

These few words are to preface the fact that Lou Rollins has informed me that in my response to paragraphs 13 and 14 in Willis Carto's letter in SR 24 (which deals with my having written that Mel Mermelstein is a "demonstrable fraud"), I got the time line a little mixed up. It's true, but I note that in his note Rollins has it a little confused too. None of it changes the meaning of what I wrote, so until or unless there's a flood of inquiries about the matter I'm going to let it slide.

THE ADELAIDE INSTITUTE. This Australian institute publishes a revisionist newsletter that recently has printed a number of items by and about Robert Faurisson. To get a sample issue write: PO Box 3300, Norwood, 5067, Australia.

Letters

(All letters are subject to editing at the whim of this editor, particularly for length, but also for curse words, gratuitous insults and a perverse desire to keep things focused. Those letters which are sent on disk have a substantially better chance of being reproduced here without error than those which are sent the good old fashioned way. Those of you who have good reason to not want your name to appear with your letter, please say so in writing.)

Robert Faurisson: ***In this open letter,*** "THE RESULT OF MY TRIAL, Thank you Mr. Jerry Lewis Pressac!," ***we find the French courts doing what they can, again, to comply with the wishes of the Holocaust lobby. Stalinism for the 1990s.***

13 June 1995. For having written and published a *Response a Jean-Claude Pressac sur le probleme des chambres a gaz*, I was sued by the public prosecutor in Paris and by two organizations of former inmates. The trial was held in Paris on May 9. The prosecutor asked for a non-suspended jail sentence of three months. The Jewish lawyer for the two organizations asked for a non-suspended jail sentence, financial damages, and he also wanted my own lawyer, Eric Delcroix, to be sued because he shared my criminal and repugnant revisionist views.

We had forced Pressac to come and testify. His testimony was, for him, a major disaster. The three judges, who in the past had been so hostile to revisionism in other trials, looked flabbergasted by Pressac. Extremely nervous and agitated, he resembled [the American comic actor] Jerry Lewis. He was totally unable to answer the questions put to him by the judges who insisted on getting at least one proof of the existence of one "gas chamber" in Auschwitz. At one point, Pressac felt so obviously desperate that he dared to shout that [American expert on execution hardware] Leuchter himself had confessed to the existence of "gas chambers" in a report!!!

Today, June 13, 1995, the judges came down with their decision.

They could not abstain from finding me guilty of violating the antirevisionist law of July 13, 1990, but the sentence is exceptionally mild. For me a 15 000 F fine ($3 000) and for Henri Roques, who had not published

but distributed my booklet, a 10 000 F fine. The two organizations got 1 F each! (As usual in such cases, we also have to pay jointly 4 000 F to the Jewish lawyer.) No publication of the judgment was ordered. Nevertheless, I forced publication of the judgment in three newspapers at my own expense.

I am afraid our adversaries might appeal that sentence. In France, appeal is automatically permitted as soon as asked. We'll know in ten days time.

Meanwhile, thank you, Mr. Jerry Lewis Pressac!

Lou Rollins: ***There may be a simple reason why, as James P. Hogan asked (SR23), Martha Gellhorn could report on "gas chambers" in September 1944 when revisionists claim the myth wasn't established until after the war.***

According to John S. Conway ("The First Report About Auschwitz," *The Simon Wiesenthal Center Annual*, Vol. I, 1984), The Verba-Wetzler Report on Auschwitz was delivered by a courier of the Czechoslovak undergound to the Czechoslovak Minister to Switzerland in Bern on June 19 and 20, 1944. Says Conway, "It was immediately sent to the World Jewish Congress in Geneva and to the Swiss press, which published extensive extracts." (p.144)

Thus, "extensive extracts" from the Vrba-Wetzler Report had already been published in Europe by late June of 1944.

In re-reading the (hearsay) description of gassing in the Gellhorn article, I noted that, in its account, *all* 1200 of the Dutch Jews deported to Poland were gassed.

In other words, there was no "selection," as is normally claimed in "descriptions" of the "gassing procedure."

So, in this respect at least, this is not a "description of gas chambers operating just as have been claimed," as Mr. Hogan claims.

In this regard, it is interesting to note that, while the Vrba-Wetzler Report did refer to "selection . . . prior to gassing," it claimed that only about 10 percent of male and 5 percent of female deportees were registered in the camp, and the rest immediately exterminated, (see pp 138-139 of the Conway article cited above).

With such an insignificant role attributed to "selection" in the Vrba-Wetzler Report, the Report may yet have inspired the gassing story recounted by Gellhorn, in which there was no selection at all.

In any case, the fact that Gellhorn's gassing story claims that all 1200 Dutch Jews deported to Poland were immediately gassed, is a good reason for questioning its reliability.

In "Appendix C: Deportation of Dutch Jews," in Hoax of the Twentieth Century, Arthur Butz years ago published statistics on numbers of Dutch Jews deported in various convoys, along with statistics on the number of males registered at the Birkenau men's camp, during the period between the 16th of July and the 19th of August, 1942. (The registration records for women are lost.) As Butz says, a comparison of the two sets of statistics "contradicts the claim that a majority, or even a significant number, of [Dutch] Jews were immediately gassed on arrival at Auschwitz.

Thus, for example, a convoy of 1135 Dutch Jews, including 663 men, arrived at Auschwitz between the evening of the 16th of July and the morning of the 17th of July, 1942. Of the 663 men in the convoy, 601 were registered in the Birkenau men's camp.

So, based on such evidence as is available (incidentally, the statistics for the numbers of Dutch Jews deported come from the Netherlands Red Cross) it seems farfetched to claim that all 1200 Dutch Jews in a convoy deported to Auschwitz would have actually been gassed on arrival.

As I've already said, this detail of the Gellhorn gassing story is a good reason to question its credibility.

David Cole. ***It's highly likely that 87 Jews were gassed at Struthof but revisionists do not appear to want to examine the evidence for it.***

In my article in SR 23 I tried to present as compelling a case as I could for the execution by gas of 87 Jews at the Struthof camp in 1943. I felt that this case could be made the way revisionists always insist that such cases must be made: without a dependence on anecdotal evidence, like eyewitnesses or post-war confessions. Indeed, such things are available to bolster the Struthof gas chamber case, but I purposely chose not to rely on them because I felt that the case could be made the "revisionist" way --with documents and physical evidence.

As I wrote in my article, there are documents aplenty covering the request for Dr. Hirt's skull collection, the approval and facilitation of the collection, the request by Dr. Hirt for gassing material, the work report in the "gaskammer" following Dr. Hirt's request, the transfer of 87 Jews from Auschwitz to Struthof (which was *not* a Jewish internment camp), and the exit "by death" of every single one of these Jews. Then there are the documents covering the attempted destruction of those

bodies as the Allies approached in 1944, and the bodies themselves, some still identifiable via their circumcised members and Auschwitz tattoos as being Jews from Auschwitz -- one of these corpses was even identified by name from his tattoo; Menachem Taffel, a Jew from Berlin.

(All of the documents discussed in my SR23 article have been reproduced in Jean-Claude Pressac's *The Struthof Album*, published by the Klarsfeld Foundation. Listing page numbers here would be too lengthy. The book is almost entirely documents and pictures.)

Carlos Porter's letter in SR23 is the first attempt to answer my contention that there were homicidal gassings at Struthof. He does not critique any of the plethora of documents I mentioned -- my timeline of events (1943: Hirt requests skulls - skull collection approved = Jews assembled at Auschwitz = Jews sent to Struthof, to be accommodated for a "short period" = Hirt requests materials for gassings = Struthof works department does work on the "gaskammer" = Jews arrive at Strufhof = all Jews die at the same time = bodies shipped to Strasbourg Institute of Anatomy = 1944: Dr. Brandt is informed that the corpses have yet to be defleshed = Standartenfuhrer Sievers asks what to do next in fear that the Allies will find the bodies = it is decided that the collection will be "dissolved" = Allies arrive to find several still fleshed bodies)?

Porter ignores all that. His response is that after the war Commandant Kramer gave a weak "confessions." This, apparently, is enough to negate all that documentary evidence! I wholeheartedly agree that the Allies botched the post-war investigation into what happened to the Jews of Europe. Physical evidence was destroyed, confessions were coerced, the "official story" was desired more than the truth, and defendants with valuable information were sometimes tortured (usually in order to obtain the "official version, not the truth), and then these people were executed, depriving future historians of the ability to re-question these important figures after the emotions of the war had died down. But we mustn't use botched Allied procedures as an excuse to dismiss all charges of wrongdoing against the nazi government or against individual nazis.

If Kramer's interrogation was mishandled, that alone doesn't mean that he was innocent of the charges (I'm reminded of a recent case in LA where a convicted murderer was released because his confession had been obtained illegally by the police. Yet it is now believed that this man was still guilty, even though his confession was justifiably tossed out. There was still enough evidence to get a conviction).

If Kramer wasn't too forthcoming about his role in the gassings, can we blame him, seeing the position he was in? We have created a classic double-bind regarding confessions; if a Nazi tells all in great detail, yapping nonstop like a Chatty Cathy doll (Hoess et al), we say that this is evidence of a fake confession. Yet now Kramer's obfuscation and reluctance to talk is seen in the same way. We've created a scenario whereby there is no possible response from a nazi that is not scoffed at as being part of an Allied conspiracy. For my part, I can understand why Kramer wouldn't want to bare his soul about gassing Jews, but all the same I find his "confession" a weak piece of evidence -- and if that was all there was to the Struthof gassing allegations, I'd consider such allegations unproved. Yet we have so much more! We have enough documentary evidence that we can make the case independent of Kramer's testimony.

Saying that Kramer's testimony is unsatisfactory does not by itself negate all the other evidence. In the case of Struthof, Pressac, in his *The Struthof Album*, has met the burden of proof that we revisionists are always carping about. He's published documents and photos of physical evidence to make his case. Now the burden is on us if we think that any of his evidence is false. The burden is on Porter if he feels that Pressac has published false documents. I'd be open to any comments from Porter to this end.

I've often said 'scratch any `revisionist' hard enough and you'll find an `exterminationist' underneath just crying to get out." Some of Porter's comments seem to me to be proof of this. He condemns the "human skull" story simply because it was in Shirer's book. I just don't see the logic of this argument at all. Nor do I understand why Porter criticizes Pressac's "Auschwitz crematorium" book. I was talking about Struthof, not Auschwitz.' Porter writes "I am not impressed by J.C. Pressac or the quotation of odd phrases like "gasraum, gaskammer, Material zur Vergasung, etc., because J.C. Pressac's whole book on the crematories at Auschwitz is based on deliberate mistranslations of terms just like these."

But it's not Pressac who uses terms like "material zur Vergassing," it is Doctor August Hirt who uses this phrase in his damning letter of July 14, 1943. Porter should concern himself with what Hirt was talking about. Forget Pressac, forget me. This is about August Hirt. Why was he asking for materials for gassing

regarding his "collection"? This is not about Pressac's "crematorium" book.

Porter asks "if the 'skull collection' is supposed to be a reality, then why doesn't somebody dig up the documents (or the skulls) and show them to us." I truly wondered if Porter had really read my article. What did I talk about if not the documents and the bodies? I did what he asked, before he asked it!

I'm encountering a frighteningly familiar "exterminationist" argument from many revisionists who have taken exception to my Struthof article. These folks dismiss the Struthof gas chamber by simply saying that the idea of a "mad doctor" collecting human skulls is "irrational" or "unreal." "The Germans just wouldn't do something like that" is a phrase I hear time and again. This sounds strikingly like those exterminationists who say that the idea of torture or faked confessions sounds unreal because "the Allies just wouldn't do that."

I've spent a great deal of time during the past 5 years detailing various examples of Allied wrongdoing. But need I remind any of you that the Nazis had a racist state? That they ruthlessly killed men, women and children just because of their race, religion or nationality? That they were so fanatical about their racial world view that they saw even Jewish children as enemies to be imprisoned? That various nazi doctors abused concentration camp inmates for medical experiments? In an environment where even a cut-rate hack hatemonger like Streicher could become a gauleiter, there should be no surprise that there were abuses aplenty.

Don't talk to me about Nazi "character.' It doesn't surprise me in the least that Hirt's "Jewish-Bolshevik skull collection" could have been seen as a dynamite idea. I think that if there's any one area in which the exterminationists have met their burden of proof, it's in the documentation of the Nazi obsession with racial "science."

Daniel Desjardins. ***The editor needs to clean up his act with regard to acknowledging and publishing readers letters, particularly when they have been solicited.***

You solicited and encouraged responses to the Faurisson/Cole controversy on Struthof. Hence the letter you received from me dated March 28. My opinion is that it lends something very significant to the discussion, particularly since I went to the trouble to obtain the professional viewpoint of a forensic medical examiner re. the behavior and toxicity of CN radicals in morgue-kept body tissues and blood. But it appears you do not intend to run it.

If you agree with the United Negro College Fund slogan that "a mind is a terrible thing to waste," you might consider the possibility that it is a terrible thing to waste the efforts of your readership in its desire to contribute to SR. You would do well to become known as being inclusive rather than exclusive. Diversity is the thing these days, Brad, at least in theory, and it would lend Smith' Report a certain "Je se souis pas quoi" to get on board.

(I've gotten many such letters over the years, all of them deserved. Now that CODOH is going on line for good, I expect some of these problems to clear up as I will have a place for everything I find worthwhile -- Ed.)

BUSINESS

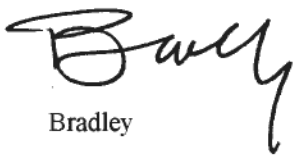
Because of substantial contributions over the last six weeks by three supporters, to each of whom I here reiterate my appreciation, all my personal accounts are current. Additionally, my business and credit card debts, which had soared to $15,800, now stand at $12,900.

Interest on the card debt alone is about $330 a month.

The move on to Internet will be much less costly than paying for space ads in newspapers. but I have to be prepared to invest at least $1,000 to $1,500 up front. The potential audience is immense, however, and that should produce a number of supporters I would never reach through any other medium.

My most urgent need right now is to get rid of the credit card debt and the interest on it, and buy enough time, real time and psychological time, to finish *Break His Bones*, which is going to play a major role in The Project in 1996.

Until next month then,



Bradley

Smith's Report is sent free to those who help with financial support, who monitor the press (including the college press) and send me relevant clippings, and who provide me with other kinds of information or help. If I hear from you, you'll hear from me. If you should hear from me and don't -- complain.

Contributions, correspondence and information to

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